

XX-5671

10 Mar 45

TRANSLATION OF NAZI WAR CRIMES ACT

X-2 (100)
German Section

1. RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION

Considerable information, from many different sources, is available on Nazi resistance plans. Unfortunately, much of this information is not of high quality; but the variety of sources, and the high confirmatory value of some of them, make it possible to present material in this report as having some substantial evidence behind it. When interpretations of such material are made in the body of the report, they are indicated as "London current".

The recent A. A. A. report #143 (The Alpine Reduit) points out that little direct evidence has been obtained of real military preparations to defend the reduit, and that its exact area and focal points are extremely vague.

II. A. A. A. REPORT

1. Most reports at hand agree on the general area of the central reduit in South Germany and Austria. With BUCHENBERG as the headquarters, the reduit would extend northeast to the mountains of the SAAR, south to the Rhine (or to the Danube), west to VORARLBERG. The report speaks of four centers of resistance within this region: SAARBRÜCKEN, the area of EISENACH, JENNA (on the Elbe River), and KITZBOHLEN. The area is thus mainly in eastern SAAR, with a small part of the mountains of southern AUSTRIA included.

2. There is also good evidence of the intention to hold numerous outposts of this bastion, but whether it is expected that the Wehrmacht or the SS will take care of this is unclear. The regions mentioned include the SAAR, the Elbe, the Danube, the Rhine, the SAAR, and in one instance, the SAAR mountains.

3. The withdrawal of Government and Nazi Party officers and files toward Central and Southern Germany gives support to the information in 1, 1 and 17, 2 as does the establishment of some parts of the SS in SAAR, SAAR and AUSTRIA (THURINGIA) and at SAARBRÜCKEN and BUCHENBERG in AUSTRIA. It does the important role of training schools in that area (Gendarmen SAARBRÜCKEN, Junkerschule SAARBRÜCKEN); also, the evidence that the administration and direction of the SS for AUSTRIA is becoming separated from that of the remainder of the SS, and that strong attempts have been made recently to regularize the struggle to the end, among the SS, with appeals to racial patriotism and to the sacred memory of SAAR.

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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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III. DIRECTION OF OPERATIONS

1. The consensus of evidence is that the SA, not the Wehrmacht, is to control the military side of resistance, as well as the political, sabotage, and intelligence activities.

2. Numerous names have been mentioned of persons likely to direct the resistance movement; most of them lack confirmation, but they have in common the fact that many have had experience in fighting against partisans in occupied territories, and therefore may be assumed to be experts in guerrilla warfare. Among the men named (besides the inevitable SA and SS) are high military or police officials such as VON SECK, SECK, SECK, SECK, SECK himself (Chef der Stapo und SA), WALLICH (whose retirement from the public eye some time ago might be an additional qualification), and HAKE, former Governor-General of Poland. London comment: It is quite possible that a committee including those men and others may be, or may have been, established to run the movement.

3. Within the SA, it appears that the SSMA (Reichsicherheitshauptamt), which now controls the whole of German intelligence, sabotage, and subversive activities, will handle that part of resistance, while the military operations as such will come under the SA. Ant VI of the SA under SECK SECK, now controls regular intelligence; the portions of Ant VI and of the SA handle sabotage and subversion; Ant III, the old SA Office, and Ant IV, the Geotapo, handle internal affairs, and, according to one report, Ant IV is to have a foreign section to instigate disorders outside of Germany; Ant V, the SA, so far have not seem to be slated for a very active part in resistance.

IV. THE SA AND THE SA

1. OTTO SECK, in his capacity as head of section VI 3 of the SSMA, and of the SA, heir of the old SA, and with the special units he has already trained (see IV. 2), appears to be the most likely head of sabotage and subversive activities during the resistance period. London comment: Possibly this side of resistance, which is technically still under the jurisdiction of Ant VI and its leader SECK, will be separated from the formal intelligence service, which will remain under Ant VI.

2. The sabotage activities formerly carried on by the SA Division are almost wholly in the hands of SA, who controls for this purpose the Jagdverbande, and under them the Streifkorps, as well as the SA Jaegerbattalion 502.

3. Earlier reports on resistance plans stressed the organization of "Kameradschaften", a typical cell arrangement for secret subversive actions by small groups, whose members, except for the leader, would be unknown to one another. There is no reason to doubt that this form

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of organization may be used for small-scale and domestic or industrial sabotage and subversion; nor is it incompatible with the employment (reported elsewhere) of Stosstrupes, small guerrilla units, which an unconfirmed report states that two or three thousand (a total of about 40,000 men) will be trained, with a small number already passed through the Ordensburgen, especially SCHEISSER. Other reports add that these men are all SS members and all volunteers.

4. The part of the FITE R-JUGEND, and perhaps of its female counterpart, the BUNDE DEUTSCHER MAEDCHEN, may be considerable. Many of these youngsters are said to have been trained already, under the SS, in preparation for this work. They appear to be especially qualified as couriers and small-scale intelligence and sabotage operators.

5. Though the VOLKSSTURME has been alluded in various reports to have an important place in the preparations for resistance, little specific evidence on this matter appears. London comment: Experience so far in the occupied parts of Germany tends to show that the NAZI efforts to create a people's war--which would have meant an essential role for the VOLKSSTURME in resistance--have been unsuccessful.

V. INTER-GERMAN CO-OPERATION

1. As is stated in IV.1 and IV.2 above, G. KRAUSE has now in hand the sabotage and subversion activities of both the NSDA and the former Wehr. SCHEISSER has retained the highbrow forms of intelligence, has separated his own Amt VI (and the less important Amt VII) almost completely from the remainder of the NSDA, and has thus set himself in one of the key positions for the management of the resistance movement. It appears that Amt VI, not Amt III as was once assumed, will be the mainstay of secret intelligence for the resistance, and that it will supply the leading personnel for that field.

2. London Comment: The unique positions of SCHEISSER and SCHEISSER in relation to the resistance movement make it seem possible that the remainder of the NSDA, under A. B. B. B. B., will be relatively less significant in this; probably Aemter I-V may remain under his direction, with Amt IV, the C. B. B. B., retaining its important function in dealing with internal dissent, Aemter I-III diminishing in importance, and the members of Amt V, the KRIPO, perhaps taking little open part in the resistance, partly because of their "professional", i.e. primarily non-political, attitude, partly because of the NSDA's desire to leave such civil servants available for the Allies to use in the hope of infiltrating them.

VI. COMMENTS

1. London comment: Even aside from the accumulation of fairly good evidence, the concept of a war to the end, and the even chosen for it, are both completely in line with the attitude of the Nazi Party leaders--though the former is presumably not in line with the

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ideas of the Wehrmacht. The combination of military defensibility, homeland love, and melodramatic setting that appears in the fight from a reduit in the Bavarian-Austrian Alps is exactly what would appeal to the Wagnerian sense of HITLER and his closest devotees.

2. London comment: None of the evidence speaks of the length of time that the party leaders expect to carry on resistance, but at least one report refers to plans for the stay-behind Nazis, in other parts of Germany, to lie low for a year or two, and then to start operations.

3. London comment: As of the present, the share of the people as a whole in a really national resistance movement appears to be small; reliance is certainly placed on a picked section of the SS, not on the Volk. There is perhaps special reason for this in the Bavarian-Austrian area, for, though that region produced the original Nazis, and has continued to produce some of the toughest ones, it has also produced some of the strongest resistance to Nazism, in the form especially of the Bavarian hierarchy and the monarchist sentiment in Bavaria and to some degree in Austria.

4. London comment: What part the Wehrmacht plays in these final plans is hard to determine. None of the reports on the defense of the reduit, or the wider scope of underground activity, assign any share to the Wehrmacht; the last-ditch stand appears to be entirely an NSDAP, and specifically an SS, affair.

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